

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3D, 1877.

六年禮 號三月壹十英 港香

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

No. 6220

第十二百二十六號

日八十一月九日正光

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

November 1, ATNAY, British str., 366, E. Ashton, Haiphong 27th October, and Hohow 31st, General D. LAPRAIK & Co.

November 1, SWAN, British gunboat.

Wade, Cam-sing, 1st November.

November 2, CITY OF LINDEN, Brit. str., 1,637, G. Booth, London, 27th July.

Bombay 7th Oct., and Singapore 24th.

General BRITISH & COAST.

November 2, ANDREW, British str., 2,440.

Moreau, Marques 23rd Sept., Naples 25th, Port Said 20th, Suez 3rd Oct.

Aden 9th, Galle 15th, Singapore 25th, and Saigon 29th. Mails General.

Massachusetts MACHINES.

November 2, INDIA, Norwegian bark, 780.

Kidah, Whampoa 1st Nov., General.

—SHEARER & CO.

November 2, RAJANATHANUWAR, Brit. str., 933, G. Hopkins, Bangkok 23rd Oct., General.

YUEN FAT HONG.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

NOTICE OF CLEARANCE.

City of LINDEN, British str., for Shanghai.

Yatow, British steamer, for Hohow.

Adria, British steamer, for Singapore.

Chinaman, British bark, for New York.

George Crookshank, British bark, for London.

DEPARTURES.

November 2, OWARD, British schooner, for Taiwan.

November 2, SHEN-KEI, Chi. revenue cruiser, for a cruise.

November 2, PENG-CHOU-HAI, Chinese revenue cruiser, for a cruise.

November 2, DOUGLAS, British steamer, for East Coast.

November 2, DALE, Brit. str., for Haiphong.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

For Anday, str., from Marseilles, &c.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

From Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Hawking, Mrs. Hayley, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Baer, Mr. Walker, Messrs. Ziegler and Spiegel. From Singapore—Hornbostel and Chinese. From Sagon—Revs. Joly and Gossé, and Mr. White, and 69 Chinese.

FOR TAIWAN.

From Marseilles—Mrs. Bowmann, Messrs. Dugat, Cassard, and General Marshall. From Singapore—Mr. Simpson.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

From Marseilles—Misses Garnier, Nakao, and Fukata. From Naples—Mr. Farfara. From Batavia—Mr. Harris.

For Alay, str., from Haiphong—60 Chinese.

For City of LINDEN, str., from London, &c.

1 Italian stowaway and 29 Chinese.

For Rajanathianuwar, str., from Bangkok—176 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamer Rajanathianuwar reports left Bangkok on 23rd October and had strong monsoon throughout.

The British steamer Alay reports left Haiphong on 27th October. Hohow on the 31st, and experienced fresh N.E. winds and fine weather throughout the passage.

The French steamer Anday reports left Marseilles on 23rd September. Naples on 25th, Port Said on the 30th, Suez on 3rd Oct., Aden on 9th, Galle on the 15th, Singapore on the 20th, and Saigon on the 24th, and fine weather throughout.

The British steamer City of LINDEN reports left London on 17th July, 1877, and on 31st August, took the connecting red dots, bent connecting rod, and cylinder cover, half-way between Cape Guardafui and Mincio. Put into Bombay for repairs on the 8th September. From Bombay to Singapore, light variable winds from N.E. to S.E. Slight light winds and calms, then fresh N.E. monsoon and cross sea to port.

SAIGON SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

29. A. Goddard, Am. bk., from Singapore.

29. M. Charlotte, French bark, from Maua.

—O. Wasi, British steamer from Haiphong.

—Pate, British steamer, from Hongkong.

11. Amazone, French str., from Marseilles.

12. Cleung H. Kian, Brit. str., from Sagon.

13. Cleung H. Kian, Brit. str., from Sagon.

17. Vanguard, British bark, from Penang.

17. Rotterdam, Dutch bark, from Hongkong.

19. Bellona, German steamer, from Hongkong.

21. Chow Phya, British str., from Singapore.

21. Pakman, British steamer, from Singapore.

22. Yantze, French str., from Hongkong.

23. Amherst, French steamer, from Marseilles.

23. Amherst, French steamer, from Marseilles.

27. Otago, British bark, for Melbourne.

29. Penitence, British str., for Hongkong.

October—DEPARTURES.

5. Auguste, French bark, for Hongkong.

7. Charles Collet, French str., for Penang.

7. Penitence, British str., for Hongkong.

10. Pate, British steamer, for Manila.

10. Pate, British steamer, for Hongkong.

12. Amazone, French str., for Marseilles.

12. Wasi, British steamer, for Haiphong.

13. M. Charlotte, French bark, for Hongkong.

14. Cleung H. Kian, British str., for Hongkong.

14. Cleung H. Kian, British str., for Hongkong.

15. Kowloon, British str., for Singapore.

15. Kowloon, British str., for Singapore.

16. Amherst, French str., from Hongkong.

16. Amherst, French str., from Hongkong.

21. Flora Castle, British str., for Hongkong.

21. Venus, British steamer, for Hongkong.

22. Star, British steamer, for Hongkong.

22. Star, British bark, for Cochin.

22. Amazone, French str., for Cochin.

22. Amazone, French steamer, from Marseilles.

24. Amherst, British steamer, from Amoy.

24. Amherst, British steamer, from Hongkong.

25. Kowloon, British str., for Saigon.

25. Flora, Peket, British str., for Malacca.

25. Kowloon, British steamer, for Saigon.

25. Flora, Colonial steamer, for Penang.

25. C. of Limerick, Brit. str., for Hongkong.

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21. Flora Castle, British str., for Hongkong.

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AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

None.

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

M. CHARLES DAVID BOTTOMLEY was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm on the 1st July, 1877.

NOTICE.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO. Hongkong, 22d September, 1877.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day established myself at this Port as a GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

NOTICE.

J. Y. VERNON SHAW, Hongkong, 1st November, 1877. [6m123]

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day admitted my Business, which will henceforth be conducted under the style of "Hawking and LEONG."

NOTICE.

W. KEEFOOT HUGHES, Supreme Court House, Hongkong, 17th September, 1877. [6m124]

NOTICE.

THE Business of SHAW and GENERAL AGENT, BEING now conducted under the style of "Hawking and LEONG," I have now to inform you that I am a PARTNER therein.

NOTICE.

CHAS. COOTEN, Hongkong, 1st November, 1877. [6m125]

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES AYTON MANN is authorized to SIGN our Firm by protraction.

NOTICE.

FROM This Day, MR. EDWARD SHEPPARD and MR. M. W. GREIG are authorized to SIGN the NAME of our Firm for preparation of FOOCHOW, and MR. F. ELLIOTT AT AMYOT.

NOTICE.

CHAS. COOTEN, Hongkong, 1st June, 1877. [6m126]

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day established myself at the Port of TAKAO and TAIWANPO, Formosa, as a GENERAL MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, and in the style of Firm of J. Y. VERNON SHAW.

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From Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Hawking, Mrs. Hayley, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Baer, Mr. Walker, Messrs. Ziegler and Spiegel. From Singapore—Hornbostel and Chinese. From Sagon—Revs. Joly and Gossé, and Mr. White, and 69 Chinese.

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S. WATSON AND CO.
A. FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and his Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLYERS,
AERATED WATER MAKERS,
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm A. S. WATSON and Co., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [53]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but for evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

P. E. N.—Yes, you are right in your conjecture. "Marco"—Your contribution is not suitable for our columns.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 3RD, 1877.

In the Peking *Gazette* of the 16th ultimo there is a rather singular memorial from TING JIN-CHANG, the Governor of Fukien. This Chinese reformer, feeling convinced, no doubt, that the present studies of Chinese students—which now comprise little if anything beyond the poetry and style of the classics—are not altogether the best training for statesmen and officials who have to deal with hard and practical questions, has memorialised the Throne soliciting a mark of Imperial approbation for a college established by his predecessor but much developed by himself. The Futsai has altered the curriculum somewhat, for in his opinion, "it is essential to train a class that a large number of scholars as possible should seek to follow the example of the worthies of the past, and to study doctrinal literature in its application to practical questions. Every individual who is now trained to make his mark in scholarship is one more added to the list of public officials who will follow the right path in due time; and by this means suitable agents may be effectively obtained, setting aside the vain repute of erudition which keeps itself apart from the work and ways of actual life." It is apparent from this that Tiau, though anxious to effect reforms and confer benefits upon his countrymen, is soot groping in the dim twilight. It is something, however, for a Chinese official to so fully recognise the inutility of the training of the youth of his country receive for a public career, as to talk about "setting aside the vain repute of erudition which keeps itself apart from the work and ways of actual life." Rank heresy in the eyes of Chinese literati, who live on the past and will see no wisdom or knowledge or beauty in the present! What their sages have written is thus accepted creed; and what more, they would say, need they desire or hope for? If there are not a thousand TING JIN-CHANGS in office in China! It is to be regretted, also, that the Futsai of Fukien does not carry his views a little further, and suggest that the knowledge of one or two European languages and a short residence abroad would tend to expand the ideas of the future rulers of their country. Tiau's "College of Practical Results" might be much more practical and much wider in its scope without difficulty, but we must not expect too much at once. The action of the Futsai in thus venturing to use language to the Throne which may be taken to mean a departure from old lines and from the traditions of the past is both unusual and moribund. It is rather surprising, too, that the memorial should have been granted without hesitation or comment. The day will come when such a memorial as TING JIN-CHANG's will have a comic side even to the Chinese; at present they will see nothing comical about it, but on the contrary, many will consider his language almost sacrilegious and his action evidently presumptuous. For Europeans there is a certain amount of political significance in the memorial, involving as it does a surrender of an ancient delusion, and a recognition (though feeble) of the practical and useful. We trust that the example of Tiau Futsai in endeavouring to stir up his brother officials to more energetic action, and to adopt what is good and useful from foreigners will be emulated by other governors of provinces in China.

CHINA has no monopoly of ignorant prejudice, though she may well claim to a most enviable share. The lower classes of the Japanese, though less prejudiced than the same classes in the Celestial Empire, are not free from absurd fancies and preposterous ideas. As proof of this it may be mentioned that a native Japanese paper says that ignorant people of the lower orders in Tokio and Yokohama, "when seized by cholera, refuse to be taken to hospital, where they say that they will certainly be killed for the sake of their livers, which are sold by the authorities, finding the taxes insufficient to foreigner." This is too absurd to need any contradiction even by the native papers, and it is only stated, we imagine, to render to show what nonsense foolish and ignorant folks in the land of the Rising Sun get hold of. It is not so many centuries ago since people in Great Britain firmly believed in witchcraft and sorcery, and were guilty of all sorts of cruelty to those whom they believed to exercise a malign influence over their fortunes. The action of these Japanese, in refusing to go into the hospitals, such a place as that above stated, is only on a par with many similar expressions of folly among Western peoples in the so-called "good old times" so often but undeservedly lamented.

A Parade and Inspection of the Volunteer and Government Fire Brigades will take place at the Central Fire Brigade Station at 4 p.m. on Monday, the 5th inst.

The annual meeting of the Justices will be held at the Magistracy on Tuesday next, at 11 a.m., to consider applications for split licences for the year ending the 30th November.

Sir David Wetherburn, master of the *Wessex*, has addressed a letter from Yokohama to the London *Daily News*, in which, referring to Russian encroachments in the direction of Japan, he expresses his opinion that though it may be too much to say that theession of Saghalien to the Japanese Government was one of the chief war in the northwest, it is certain that this was a cause of the war, brought by the malcontents among the present admirals of the Mikado. He considers that although Japan will probably experience considerable financial difficulties in the immediate future, there seems to be no cause for apprehension that she will be unable to overcome them.

The latest mail arrives from Yokohama to the London *Daily News*, in which, referring to Russian encroachments in the direction of Japan, he expresses his opinion that though it may be too much to say that theession of Saghalien to the Japanese Government was one of the chief war in the northwest, it is certain that this was a cause of the war, brought by the malcontents among the present admirals of the Mikado. He considers that although Japan will probably experience considerable financial difficulties in the immediate future, there seems to be no cause for apprehension that she will be unable to overcome them.

The American ship *MacNear* has arrived at New York from Hongkong, and reports that when in the China Seas she experienced a heavy S.S.W. gale, and lost her fore and main top-gallant mast.

At the Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Russell discharged the man, Charles E. Twibell, as he could not produce a letter from Mr. Vice-Counsel Loring, stating that he had a clear case before him.

The French mail steamer *Ancher* was coming into harbour yesterday morning, she ran foul of the British bark *Chocca*, which was swinging at the time, and carried away the jibboom and other headgear of the latter vessel.

The British bark *Streatham* has (valued from the *British Maritime Register*) arrived at San Francisco from this port, and reports having encountered on the first part of the passage the ill-fated *Asia* (a typical case of a vessel run her beam ends). They were obliged to cut away sheets, to right her. Several articles were washed overboard from the deck.

The vacancy of the third clerkship at the Magistrate's Office has been filled by the promotion of Mr. P. E. N. T. Wilson, an interpreter, and has for some years held his present position. He has also acted as Chinaman Interpreter in the Supreme Court and Summary Jurisdiction Court. The vacancy caused by his promotion has been filled by Mr. Mathew Furtado.

We notice some alterations being made at the entrance of the Naval Yard. The old gates have been taken down, and it is intended to erect very handsome imitation bronze gates. The pillars that formerly stood there will be replaced by stone stronger ones. There will also be a stone archway over the centre gate, to match the latter. The dead in the ground lying upon the gate will be pulled down, and stone iron filings will be placed there in its stead.

Return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending October 31st.

THURSDAY.—43.—423.

SATURDAY.—55.—364.

MONDAY.—68.—362.

TUESDAY.—51.—315.

WEDNESDAY.—35.—306.

323.—328.

In this commercial report, dated the 25th ult., Mr. B. B. Hall and Co., of San Francisco, state that the state of the market for British and Chinese subjects shall be settled by British and in spite of hot and small supplies, value have pursued a strong downward tendency. Slightly higher quotations received from Hongkong during the past few days have imparted more firmness again to our prices, and the quoted value of 31.75 per cent. per pound in picul in Hongkong, and 31.50 per cent. per picul in MacNear.

Colonel F. Peyton, late of 1st Brigade Depot, succeeds Major-General R. Y. Shapley, C.B., in command of the 2nd Brigade at Aldershot on the 1st proximo. Colonel Peyton served in the 1st Brigade with the expedition to the North of China in 1852, and was present at the operations on the Yangtze, the attack and capture of Chin-kiang, and at the landing of the Amoy (medal). In the Punjab campaign of 1848-9 (medal), he served with the flank company of the 93rd at the forcing of the Kohat Pass, in the force under Sir Charles Napier and Sir Colin Campbell in February, 1850 (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp). Colonel four years in the 1st Brigade in the Peshawar Expedition, and in 1855-6, with the 1st Frontier Battalion, Sir Synder Coton, in April 1856, capture of Pungtse and Chinglao, and the affair with the Hindostanee fanatics on May 4th (mentioned in despatches). In the Peshawar Division during the Sepoy mutiny in 1858. He entered the Royal Engineers on January 29th, 1841, became Colonel October 23rd, 1863, and has held command at Shorncliffe since January 23rd last.

In the report made by the Committee of the Aborigines' Protection Society upon the proceedings of the Conference on International Law at Antwerp, a somewhat curious mistake is taken with reference to Judicial proceeding in India.

Mr. Achaz and Kao, Ayung, were charged by P.C. 1855, with fighting and creating a disturbance at Lower-row. They were fined 25 cents each.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

Cheung A-sai, was charged with stealing a piece of wood.

He was tried at night and was captured by an Indian watchman, coolies not being allowed to crowd on the wharf. An alteration took place between the two, which ended in blows, and the coolie was severely hurt in the head, and was carried to a hospital in a precarious condition.

I learn from the *Asia* that he was killed by the fall of the *Asia*. Kao, Ayung, he of which catastrophe I informed you a few days ago, had a good many were more or less injured.

He was ordered to be sent on board.

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Paris, 13th October.
Marshal MacMahon has issued a proclamation, in which he denies that the Republic is impelled by clerical influence. He also urges the return of the Government nominees, whose duty forbids them to desert their posts.

Invicta Castle has been completely destroyed by fire.

Obituary.—Sir B. H. Ellis, member of the Indian Council.

LONDON, 13th October.

4 per cent. \$14. 44 per cent. \$21. 54 per cent. \$93. Oriental Bank Corporation Shares 245 lbs. Chartered Mercantile Banks shares 225. Chartered Bank 422. Compt. 95. Lenten 105. For silver 542. Tenders 105. Indian loan were to 10 1/2.

LONDON, 15th October.

A despatch from Genoese Pasha, dated the 10th instant, states that the weather having cleared, he reconnoitred and found the enemy in new entrenched positions. Artillery and musketry fire have been resumed.

A despatch from Ahmed Pasha, dated the 11th instant, states that after an exchange of shots, the movements were visible in the enemy's right and left wings.

The brigadier Nipokos has been carried away.

An attempt by the Turks to cross the river at Kalanash [near Silistra] has been frustrated.

The report of a Hungarian raid proves to be unfounded.

Obituary.—Colonel Crombie, 66th Regiment.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

OPUM.

FRIDAY, 2nd November.

No business reported to-day in any description.

EXCHANGE.

On LONDON.—

Bank Bill, on demand, 310.

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 310.

Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 311.

Credits, at 6 months' sight, 312.

Discountary Bills, at 6 months' sight, 313.

For 30 days' sight, 314.

On CHINA.—Bank, sight, 219.

On CALICUTTA.—Bank, sight, 219.

On SHANGHAI.—

Bank, sight, 72.

Private, 30 days' sight, 73.

SHAKES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—55 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,100 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—\$2,500 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 640 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$252 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$66 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$173 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—15 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—15 per cent. discount.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 26 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$60 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan—\$106. Ex. 4s. 1d.

SALES ON NOVEMBER 2ND, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

Shanghai—10 cases, at \$100, to Kwong-wing-shing to Travelling trader.

Lily, Elbow—15 bars, at \$60, to Kwong-sing-ai to travelling trader.

White Pepper—30 bags, at \$13.00, to Yeshumai to travelling trader.

Potato Flour—200 bags, at \$2.7, to Yeshumai to travelling trader.

Vermicelli—50 bags, at \$3.50, by Hoping to travelling trader.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FALCON & Co's Register.)

November 2nd.

Barometer, 30.000. A.M. 30.000. P.M. 30.000.

Barometer, 31.0. A.M. 31.0. P.M. 31.0.

Thermometer, 73.0. 73.0. 73.0.

Thermometer, 1.0. 1.0. 1.0.

EXTRACTS.

OUR OWN.

If I had known in the morning
How weary all the day
The words until
Would trouble my mind;
I said when I went away,
I had been more careful, darling.
Never give you headaches pain;
But we've our own;
With tools and tools;
We may never ta' a huk again.
For though in the quiet evening
I may give you the kiss of peace;
Yet it might be—
This never for me;
How many go forth in the morning
That never come home at night!
And hearts have been broken,
By harsh words spoken;
That sorrow can never be right.

We have careful thought for the stranger,
And smiles for the someone guest;
But off for "our own";
The bitter tone;
Though we love "our own" the best.
Ah! lips with curse impatent!
All know with look of scorn;
Turns a cruel fate;
Were the night too late
To undo the work of the morn.
Public Opinion.

NOTABLE MAYORS OF PLYMOUTH.

Another mayor, whose name was Shipton, was "for his gentle and saint-like qualities, nicknamed 'Sleepy.' The next was clair-headed, acute, and artful, "a vile impacter who pretended to be dumb," having been brought before him, he pretended to pity him, and, commiserating his condition, "asked him 'how long he had been speechless?' to which the fellow unguardedly made answer 'that he was born so' and was thus converted out of his own mouth and rightfullly punished no doubt." The next mayor, John Fowey, was proud and querulous, for, in 1846, "he struck the town clerks as he sat on the bench, for a desire to have him without giving him his title of 'Worship,' for which he was fain to compound with good round sum; and was called 'Worship Fowey ever after.'" He was, it is recorded, "remarkably choleric, and would run the whole length of a street after the boy as he called them, who took delight in stoning him as he passed," and crying "worship" after him. Different from "Worship Fowey" was his successor, John Peto, who "was a man very strict in his office, inasmuch that the least violation of law was punished with rigour. He was a great devotee, never missed mass or vesper, and took singular notice of those who absented themselves from the mass on a Sunday." Very different, too, was his successor in 1852 who is set down as "an of very heart, and a great lover of good cheer; a gallant man in houses, and gaily dressed with good means for apparel; fond of; he delighted in feasting his neighbours, and did much good to the poor." The next mayor, Worship Dornford, was also evidently a great lover of good cheer, for it is recorded of him "that this poor gentleman was taken in a fit at church on the first day of his mayoralty; he however, made shift to eat a fine Michelmas goose afterwards at dinner, with this declaration, that he thought his illness at mass had given him a passing good stomach." William Yeoge, 1853, was "a close, thrifty man, proud of no exterior show, but much bent on amassing wealth. He could bear home from the market with his own hand, and if any one told him it was unseemly in a man of his substance, and a magistrate, he would say 'There's a sorry horse that would not carry his own provender'."—*Leisure Hour.*

OLD ENGLISH INNS.

A modest hotel, of good reputation, adds a singular charm to the poorest landscapes; and we should be inclined to shape our course for the day by our knowledge of the bearings of the "Hart" or the "Lion." Desirous dislocation and impatience dawdling are of the very essence of this literary ramble; so we may be forgiven if we pass to any word on the insinuating charms of the suburban hotel. In point of architecture and situation, these establishments are worths enough, but it is seldom that they have not a certain air of comfort and bright hospitality. The cheerful stucco of the facade is by no means to be objected to in a climate where the glare of the sun is rarely oppressive. Besides, there is sure to be abundance of shade, the trees being brought from an adjacent copse three or four times the size of the establishment, over the roofs of the stable-yard, and opposite there stands the great elm tree, which shelter the sign-post and the teeming sign. Or, in place of the elm, may be a glorious horse-chestnut; we have more than one of these at this moment in our eye, with its fragrant load of snowy blossom in the season; and beyond the dusty road, an enclosure of close-shaven lawns, and beyond the lawn and the bowing green, a stream that is near to angling out-of-door, though their performances may be unfriendly to waders. Or, in the case of the large white house, with the big bay window of its dining parlour looking out upon the great horse-trough, a little distance in modern Planchet, that may have broken out all over in fantastic angles, and gables. In either case, within doors is the cool bar, with the pre-siding mind of the beer-tarre emblazoned in parterres and fuchsias; but that in sultry summer weather might shake the self-don of the most astute of text-rollers; and there is the ronny cupboard in the passage, with its doors of glass, through which you may admire a choice selection of cold joints, and salads, and caviar, and cheeses, and pastries, and fruit-tarts. You may have a good English dinner in these places; a good English dinner is not a bad thing; since it is within the scope of the connoisseur's cook, who would come to a hotel, not confounding among foreign entries. Are there not the primeurs of round and fat, poultry to be had from the yard round the corner, with the cooing of the flock of pigeons that is laid under contribution for the pie? The spring-air of the faubourgs from the nearest town pulls punctually at the door every morning with the offer of everything from soles to salmon. The latter best, it may be hoped, is all that can be desired, as the house is not the property of some short-sighted brewer; for most of its patrons are either connoisseurs or professors. And the pleasure of a song from a frothy tankard deserves a dozen of pages to themselves; had we the space to spare, and the inspiration to pen the air for the cellar of wine; perhaps the less said the better, except that they are no worse, and considerably cheaper, than those that have hitherto had the most very easily dispensed with at the substantial repast you sit down to. Many a time a chance visit to one of these houses had led to repeated sojourns later, especially if there be an old-fashioned garret with summer-houses, which you may turn into smoking dens at the hours of digestion. From *Blackwood's Magazine*.

MR. HENRY IRVING'S CAREER.

In the *Dublin University Magazine* appears a lengthy account of the career of Mr. Henry Irving, written by Mr. Augustus Lewis, who is an ardent admirer of the now well-known actor. The following is an abridgment of Mr. Lewis's critical narrative.

John Henry Brodrick Irving was born at Keinton, near Glastonbury, Somersetshire, on the 6th of February, 1838. He was the only son. Of his parents no more need be said than that his father lived to see him at the head of his profession. At the age of eleven Irving was placed under the care of Dr. Pinches, a very worthy "instructor of youth," who had a school in George-yard, Lombard-street. The boy soon displayed an absorbing passion for everything dramatic, and the good doctor sometimes thought it his duty to damp this dangerous ardour. When fourteen years of age, Irving entered the office of an East India merchant, but the heart was not a success which silenced all care. It was not only a new impersonation but to all intents and purposes a new play, for Mr. Irving had set aside Colley Cibber's hotch-potch of atrocities, and restored the original tragedy of Shakespeare. Mr. Irving's judicious arrangement of the text formed a well-sustained story, which afforded scope for powerful acting. In May, Mr. Irving undertook the dual character of "Durvilles and Dubosc in Charles Read's version of the celebrated drama of 'Richard III.' It afforded Mr. Irving an opportunity of showing his grasp of two natures opposite as the poles, but connected by a fidelity of physical resemblance, which nearly causes an innocent man to suffer for the crime of an assassin. Such is the record of a career which, though very fair, let us hope, from its close, has numbered its successes amongst the most remarkable in the history of dramatic art. The great evidence of Mr. Irving's power is that he is paramount with the young minds of our time. Some old players may shake their heads, and protest that this actor who shows such disrespect to tradition cannot be ranked with the immortals; but old players do not make the verdict of this age. It is young enthusiasm, not old prejudice which fills the niches in the temple of fame. It is the generation that is in its spring which has numbered Henry Irving with the few who bridged the real and the ideal for the delight of the world. Those who have knowledge of him can speak of his genial companionship, and even of the heartiness with which, in moments of enjoyment, he can enter into a frolic. The quiet humour which illustrates the keen observation of the man of the world is sometimes succeeded by a gaiety which is irresistible. When he abandons himself to the fun of a good story, and gives the rein to mimicry, it is hard to realize that this is only one side of his nature. At all times he inspires admiration and esteem, and unites the homage to the actor and the student, they feel themselves privileged whose good fortune it is to know him as the kind friend and the polished gentleman.

Irving received ample testimony of the most gratifying kind. "Masturb" was succeeded by "Othello" in February, 1876, and Mr. Irving had now to meet the full force of the opposition which had been gathered for a final struggle. To Mr. Irving's friendship with the Laureate was due the production, towards the close of this eventful season, of Mr. Tenison's first drama, "Queen Mary," the honour of which were borne chiefly by Miss Bateman, Mr. Irving playing with brilliant effect the small part of the heartless Philip. In January of the present year Mr. Irving assumed the character of King Richard III., with a success which silenced all care.

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LORD DUFFERIN.

One gentleman told me he liked the Earl because he didn't put on no trifles; another said he was an "uncommon affable gent;" and one native-born Republican, who was a member of the club, who assembled to pass judgment on the rising arist. After spending a short time in this company formed by the late Edward Glover, I found him self as a somewhat comprehensive training. In Edinburgh he made his mark as an actor of great promise. It was here that he made the acquaintance of "Tod," with whom, widely divergent as have been their aims in art, he has since remained an unbroken friendship. Tools, the theatre saw an opening in London for his friend, and in 1859 Irving signed an engagement for three years with Mr. Augustus Harris, the manager of the Princess's Theatre. The new enterprise, which promised so well, ended in bitter disappointment. But before leaving London he gave some evidence of his power in a reading of "Virgilia" and "The Lady of Lyons," which made a deep impression on the literary and dramatic critics, amongst whom were E. L. Blanchard, Edmund Yates, and many members of the old Apollo Club, who assembled to pass judgment on the rising arist. After spending a short time in this company formed by the late Edward Glover, I found him self as a somewhat comprehensive training. In Edinburgh he made his mark as an actor of great promise. It was here that he made the acquaintance of "Tod," with whom, widely divergent as have been their aims in art, he has since remained an unbroken friendship. Tools, the theatre saw an opening in London for his friend, and in 1859 Irving signed an engagement for three years with Mr. Augustus Harris, the manager of the Princess's Theatre. The new enterprise, which promised so well, ended in bitter disappointment. But before

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